

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1824.

[NO. 199.]

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By PHILLO WHITE,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

The *Western Carolinian* will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, DOLPHIN,

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, throughout the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season), 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down), and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c.

ASA THOMPSON,
GEORGE URY.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1824. 13103

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, PALLFOX,

LATELY owned by Judge Murphey, will stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 10th of March, and ending on the 15th of August) at my stable on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte; and will be let to mares at three dollars the single leap, cash at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable 15th October next; and 10 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which will be considered due whenever it is ascertained that the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

To those acquainted with Pallfox, and have raised mules from him, it would be useless to add any thing more; suffice to state, he is a sure foal-getter, and his mules are large and likely. Great care will be taken, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 25, 1824. 81003

Sale of Lands, for Taxes.

THE following tracts of Land, in Burke county, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Morganton, on Saturday, the 22d day of June next, unless the taxes due thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, are paid previous to that day, viz:

A tract belonging to George Thompson, 100 acres, lying on Ward's Branch, for 1821.

One do. Elizabeth Thompson, 150 acres, lying on do. for do.

One do. John Smally, 60 acres, lying on the head of Muddy creek, for 1821.

For the year 1822: Conrad Lyons, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. John Adams, 137 acres, lying on the waters of Kain creek.

One do. David Bandy, 70 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. James McCown, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. Thomas McCown, 140 acres, lying on do.

One do. Thomas McKenzie, 100 acres, lying on Muddy Creek.

One do. William Twigs, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. Solomon Williams, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. James Branch, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Upper Creek.

One do. Daniel Keely, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Sival.

One do. Michael Funcher, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Canoe creek.

One do. Jesse Smith, 80 acres, lying on Canoe creek.

One do. Benjamin Wise, 80 acres, lying on the waters of Paddy's creek.

One do. William Davis, 200 acres, lying on the waters of John's river and Loose creek.

One do. Ann Reeder, 50 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Jacob Johnson, 260 acres, lying on main Loose creek.

For 1821 and 1822: Reuben Stallions, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Elizabeth Winkle, 111 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. David Sengerfelt, 100 acres, lying on the waters of the south fork of Catawba.

Alexander McCombs, of New-York, 18,550 acres, lying on the eastern boundary of Burke county, not listed for 1822.

M. BRITTAIN, Sheriff.

March 21, 1824. 81005

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a plantation on which he now resides, 3 miles and a half from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road, containing 240 acres. There are on this farm, good buildings, of all kinds; the necessary quantity of tillable and meadow land; a good well is sunk near the barn, and an excellent spring on the lot. This plantation and improvements, will be sold on easy conditions. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB JULIN.

March 8, 1824. 10000

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

Journeymen Tailors.

I WANT to employ 2 or 3 journeymen Tailors, who are good workmen and steady men to whom good wages and steady employ will be given.

WM. DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 15, 1824. 3199

DEBATE

In the Legislature of North-Carolina,

On Mr. FISHER'S

ANTICAUCUS RESOLUTIONS.

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr. Shepherd remarked, that it would ever be to him a consideration of the highest gratification, that the right of election of President of the United States, should be secured to the people of the several states composing our Union; but while he admired and applauded this feature of the Federal Constitution, he thought that there was too much reason to apprehend, that the great body of the people, upon whom (in times of public peace and tranquillity, like the present) the general government has only an indirect and almost imperceptible operation, will be found to manifest too great a degree of indifference about the election of their chief magistrate. For whatever measure of excitement may pervade this house while engaged in the discussion, gentlemen must rest assured, that little, if any of that spirit will be found to possess their constituents at home. From this belief of the temper and disposition of the people upon the important question involved in these resolutions, he conceived it his imperative duty to guard against all those measures that may have a tendency to withdraw from them the fair and impartial exercise of their constitutional privilege, in a matter of so much importance.

Did he believe, what some gentlemen insisted upon, that the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by the members of congress, would be inoperative upon public opinion, he would not have troubled the house with the expression of his sentiments on the subject; but, as had been observed by the gentleman from Rowan, he believed the nomination at Washington, had heretofore, succeeded in securing the election of the individual recommended, the practice may therefore be regarded as something more in effect than a harmless expression of an opinion; for, as it has had, so will it continue to have, if not a binding, at least a powerful influence on the people of this country. Suppose, said he, that before we leave the city of Raleigh, some one of the gentlemen in nomination for the Presidency, should be proclaimed at Washington as the caucus candidate, what would the managing politicians of the day say to those of us who might still be inclined to support some other candidate? We should, then, hear much of the folly and inutility of throwing away our suffrage by bestowing it on one who, we should be told, could not succeed for the want of a caucus nomination; and though for one, he should not be disposed to listen to these sage admonitions, and would support his friend, though he might stand alone in such preference, yet it could not be doubted, that such an appeal, when addressed to the public consideration, would have no little effect in determining the vote of the state, especially when we bear in mind the melancholy fact, that the people have been, and will continue to be, too indifferent about the result: In such a state of things, many will be seen to decline giving their votes, whilst others will be found to join in the support of that candidate who would not have been the man of their choice if they had been left free and uninfluenced by a caucus nomination. He could not, therefore, agree with the gentleman from Beaufort that the preamble and resolutions, now before the house, were merely designed to have an effect upon the candidates for the Presidency. He did not so consider the question, but regarded it as one that had an immediate reference to an important constitutional principle, and thought that the adoption of the resolutions would go to secure and condemn a practice which, in its exercise, has an alarming tendency to a usurpation of the rights of the people, by making the election of President a mere matter of bargain and sale, by unauthorized individuals as Washington city. The gentleman from Rowan, in opening this discussion, had expressed a wish to modify the resolutions, so as to make them more generally acceptable to the house; but this opportunity, for the present, had been denied him by the very unparliamentary motion of the gentleman from Halifax. Should that gentleman's motion fail, the friends of the resolutions will so amend them, as to make them convey a mere expression of the opinion of this general assembly on the practice of congressional caucuses. What right, we are asked, have we to dictate to our senators and representatives in congress? Considering the resolutions as they now stand, and unconnected with the proposed modification. Mr. S. observed, he did not consider them as holding any thing of a dictatorial tone, but as respectfully conveying that instruction and request which the legislative assemblies of our own, and other states, have frequently

exercised, without a question of their right or authority so to do. We have, indeed, no power to controvert the legislative will of our members in congress, or to prescribe what shall be their private deportment whilst at the city of Washington; yet we have not only the right, but it is our imperious duty, to convey to them an expression of our opinion upon any question of public moment, and which their conduct may have a tendency to control; but still he did not question their power of determining upon the course they might pursue in relation to our request or instruction, by either conforming to the legislative will of their state, or by acting in contradiction to it; but for this, as well as all other acts of their public conduct, they would have to account to their constituents. One of the resolutions under consideration, called the attention of our members in congress to an amendment of the constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of electors upon the district plan throughout the states.

In providing for the election of President and Vice President by the intervention of electors, the constitution had removed it one degree from the people themselves, and in adopting the mode by which the electors should be chosen, he should prefer that which would be most likely to produce the same result, as if the ultimate vote were exercised directly by the people. This he thought was to be attained by establishing the district principle. It was also to be preferred, from its tendency to secure a more general vote, by inducing the people to feel and exercise a deeper interest in the result of the election. But when called upon by the general ticket plan, to vote for fifteen electors, situated in different and remote sections of the state, most of whom must be entirely unknown, even by name, to the great body of our citizens, it cannot be expected that they should manifest any solicitude to exercise their constitutional privilege. But we may be told, that the standing and character of the candidates for the electoral appointment will not be sought after by the people, and that they will content themselves by knowing, if elected, whom they will support for President. But gentlemen may rest assured that such had not been, nor would it be, the practical result: The people have, and will continue to require some knowledge or proof of the integrity and ability of the individuals whom they are called upon to employ as their agents, in a business of so much importance.

Mr. S. concluded by remarking, that he should vote against the motion for indefinite postponement; and if it did not prevail, he hoped to see the resolutions so amended, as to make them agreeable to all who were friendly to the principles which they contained.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Further extracts from the Address of the Pittsburg meeting.

Having, we hope, clearly demonstrated that it is not only the right, but the duty of the people alone, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency; the question now recurs to the claims of Andrew Jackson, for that distinguished station. The limits of an address will scarcely permit us to sketch the outlines of his civil and military career. His fame is the rich patrimony of the nation, and its living monument, speaks in the gratitude of his fellow citizens. His patriotism is not the transient exotic that springs from one victorious field, but commencing with boyhood, has strengthened with increasing years. When in the Revolutionary struggle, the arm of British tyranny, yet reeking with the blood of his ancestors, basely butchered at Carrickfergus, was raised against his native country, Andrew Jackson, and his two elder brothers, volunteered in its defence. At the age of fourteen, he fought, was wounded, and a captive, a prisoner languishing in a British dungeon, with no consolation but his patriotism, and no companions but his chains; his two brave brothers weltering in their gore, the one murdered piecemeal in a prison, the other fallen in the field; his widowed mother sinking under these complicated misfortunes into the tomb, and Andrew Jackson, the last of his race, permitted by British tyranny to survive to avenge the wrongs of himself, his family, and his country. Need we picture before you his gallant services during the last war? They were a rapid series of victories without a single defeat, unparalleled in history. Thousands of his countrymen, rescued by his skill and courage, from the savage tomahawk and the British bayonet, claim their gratitude. Flushed with recent triumph, the invincibles of Britain rushed to anticipated victory. The city of New-Orleans, rich in wealth and beauty, was offered as the prize of conquest: "Booty and Beauty" was the vandal signal of attack, and the cries of helpless females

had plead to heaven in vain. But Jackson plucked from the conquerors at Barrosta and Rodreigo, the last and brightest wreath of American victories over English discipline and English valor. The triumph of the American rifle over the British bayonet—a victory, which for consummate skill and heroic valor, will bear a comparison with the brightest triumphs of the revolution, and which placed Andrew Jackson next on the page of American history, and in the hearts of his countrymen, to the immortal Washington. Whilst every bosom yet throbbled with kindling ardor, and tears of generous gratitude streamed from every eye, the christian hero offered up to heaven his thanks for his country's safety. The war was gloriously terminated, and the honor of our country redeemed; the vain boastings of British invincibility, and the grumbling echo of internal treason, hushed. Why was the last war glorious? It was glorious in principle, but without disparaging other brilliant achievements of our countrymen, rendered chiefly glorious by American tars and the victory at Orleans. If at the period of this joyous jubilee of freemen, Andrew Jackson had been announced as a candidate for the first office in the gift of his country, breathes there a man amongst us who would have withheld his vote? Has he ever forfeited his claims on his country's gratitude? No, no! his subsequent career has only filled to overflowing, the measure of his fame. It has proved that the sword and pen are alike in his hand "the club of Hercules," routing the legions of Britain, and confounding the diplomatists of Spain. It has shed around the bright halo of the intrepid soldier, the milder splendor of the polished statesman. From the mouths of his cannon has he proclaimed our victories, and with the resistless artillery of reason defended their justice. Once more has he protected our defenceless frontiers from the merciless tomahawk, and as governor of Florida wrung from the avaricious grasp of Spanish treachery, the titles of American settlers. Of his civil and political career, we can give you but a cursory view. Attorney General of the South-Western Territory, when that Territory became the State of Tennessee, the most able and conspicuous member in the convention which formed her constitution, her first representative in Congress, and the succeeding year a Senator of the United States. Judge of her Supreme Court, and at the close of his military career, governor of Florida. In every office, whether civil or military, he has displayed an intimate knowledge of his duty, and the most ardent devotion to his country's service. One word as to his politics. He has ever been a firm and inflexible Democrat. The unyielding champion of Democracy in sunshine and in storm. Not the reluctant convert driven in from prostrate Federalism, monopolizing the rewards of Democracy, and in her sunny days reaping the yellow harvest which Jackson and his co-patriots have sown.

FROM THE COOPERSTOWN (N. Y.) WATCH TOWER.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

On Tuesday morning, two young men offered a note for \$600 for discount, at the Central Bank, and obtained the money thereon. They immediately took seats in the eastern stage, then about to depart; but on account of some slight grounds to suspect all was not right, they were pursued by the clerk of the bank, and overtaken a short distance only from the village, whence they were taken and brought to this village the same evening. They were indicted for forgery by the grand jury then sitting, on Wednesday; on Thursday morning were arraigned, plead guilty, and on Saturday sentenced to five years hard labor at the state prison, and took their departure westward for the state penitentiary at Auburn.

The following are the names of the members from North-Carolina, who refused to misrepresent the sentiments of their constituents, or to give countenance to dictation and intrigue, by attending the radical caucus at Washington: Nathaniel Macon, Robt. B. Vance, John Branch, Henry W. Corner, Willie P. Mangum, John Culpcher, Fayetteville Observer.

Burning in effigy.—The Chillicothe paper of the 19th ult. informs us that on the preceding evening the people of that town assembled and burnt all the members of the Legislature from that county in effigy, excepting one, together with the clerk of the Senate. What produced the ferment was the non-election of Judges Cook and Armstrong, in particular; and it is understood also, that nearly all the Legislature have done this session, had prepared the public mind for this burst of indignation.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 11.

The brig Emerald, Captain Fox, had arrived at Boston, in the remarkably short passage of sixteen days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received a file of the Courier to the 18th, and the Liverpool Mercury of the 21st.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th of February, Lord Nugent submitted his motion for the production of the instructions given to his Majesty's plenipotentiary in Spain during the late war, and his correspondence with the Spanish cabinet, in respect to the mediation of Britain. He urged the unprincipled conduct of France and her Allies, the benefit she derived, and the disgrace and danger produced to England, by the late contest.—The motion was opposed by Mr. Canning and Mr. Struges Bourne. Mr. Canning explained, that, owing to the unforeseen circumstances under which Sir W. A. Court was placed, he was compelled to act, in a great measure, upon his own discretion. The amendment of Mr. Bourne, declaring, that, throughout the whole contest, ministers preserved their neutrality inviolate, was finally carried by a large majority, the number being 171 against 30.

The King continues in good health, and gave a dinner party on the 16th.

FRANCE.

This Kingdom continues in the enjoyment of prosperity and tranquillity. The day for the meeting of the Chamber has been fixed on for the 7th April—the day on which the French army crossed the Bidassoa.

The Paris papers attack with violence the speech of Mr. Canning, on the answer to the King's speech. The *Quotidienne* contends, that allies have a right to assist the mother country in subjugating rebellious colonies, and accuses England, in being governed by motives of interest. England, say they, did not interfere to prevent France from marching into Spain; but feels alarmed at the idea of the interference of France for their possessions.

The King of France was reported to be dangerously sick on the 14th, and it was believed he could not live a month.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

It has been mentioned, as a rumor, that France had made an important demand upon Spain, in respect to a new organization of its government. A London paper of February 18, speaking upon this subject, says: "We now learn, from an undoubted source, that the Ultimatum demands the establishment of a Representative form of Government, and a general amnesty."

The re-payment to France of the sums laid out to procure the release of Ferdinand, is made a secondary consideration. The recognitions of the Loans of the Cortes is not demanded by France; but it is suggested that some indemnity to the holders of the Bonds would be proper. With this ultimatum, orders were forwarded to the French Minister at Madrid, and to General Bourmont, to take proper steps to enforce the representation of the Government—that is to withdraw the troops in case of refusal. The answer of the Court of Spain was expected in Paris on Saturday, the 14th of February; but at the latest date, (the 16th) it had not arrived.

Notwithstanding the confident assertion of the Morning Chronicle, it is stated positively that the Court of Madrid persists in its resolution to attempt the recovery of its trans atlantic colonies, and trusts that it will have the good wishes, if not the active aid of the allies, in the prosecution of this undertaking. Spain does not, however, refuse all concessions, and consents that the trade to the whole of her Ex American possessions shall be thrown open to the States of France, England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

It is stated (from Warsaw, Dec. 26) that the Jewish Rabbis and Elders have met in a general assembly at Plaskow, and have decided that the celebration of the Sabbath shall be changed to the Sunday.

The King of Sweden has nominated Prince Oscar (the king's son) to be Viceroy of Norway.

Letters from Corfu say, that as soon as it was known among the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands that Sir Thomas Maitland was dead the Priests repaired to the churches in order to return thanks to the Most High for having delivered them from a Governor more injurious to them and to the cause of Greece than a Turkish Pacha.

A letter from Paris, dated the evening of Feb. 14, states that a consultation of Physicians had declared the state of the King of France to be dangerous, and that it was improbable he could outlive the month of March.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

March 3; three memorials were presented to the Senate this day, two from Georgia and one from South-Carolina, against the passage of the tariff bill; a memorial was also presented, from a society of Shaking Quakers in the State of New-York, against their performing militia duty, on account of their religious scruples; the Senate then took up the military appropriation bill, which came from the other house—and after ineffectual attempts to amend it, was read a third time; the Senate then adjourned.

March 4; a bill was reported, providing for certain pecuniary claims against the U. S.; a bill was also reported in addition to an act respecting the election of President and Vice President; a resolution was offered, requesting of the President of the U. S. copies of the instructions given to our several ministers to France, relative to spoiliations committed by vessels of that nation against our commerce, previous to the year 1800.

March 5; the above resolution was agreed to; the bill relative to the transportation of specie in the U. S. vessels, was taken up, and postponed to Wednesday. Adjourned to Monday.

March 8 (Monday); one petition from Georgia, was this day presented against the tariff bill; a memorial was presented from the legislature of Indiana, praying relief for the purchasers of public lands; a resolution was offered, authorizing the purchase of three copies of the journals of the old congress; the Senate then took up the several resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution of the U. S.; a motion was then made to postpone indefinitely the consideration thereof, on which a considerable debate arose, and the Senate adjourned without taking the question of postponement.

March 9; a message was received from the President of the U. S. relative to certain official acts of the Governor of Arkansas; a communication was received from the hon. *Ninian Edwards*, (late appointed minister to Mexico,) resigning his seat in the Senate, and the President of the Senate was requested to inform the Governor of Illinois of the resignation; the Senate resumed the consideration of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the U. S.; after some conversation, they were ordered to lie on the table a day or two; the Senate then took up the bill from the other house, making an appropriation for the purchase of cannon, &c. to arm the fortifications of the U. S.; and after strenuous efforts to amend it, and a long debate thereon, the bill was passed, 31 to 10, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and the Senate adjourned.

March 10; the bill for supplying the fortifications with cannon, &c. was amended so as to extend its provisions to the purchase of field artillery, their carriages and caissons, and then passed. The bill relative to the transportation of specie in U. S. vessels of war, was amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

March 11; two bills were reported by the judiciary committee, relative to the Supreme Court of the U. S. A resolution was offered, for the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the commencement of the next session of Congress earlier than the usual period; which was laid over for consideration. A memorial was this day presented, from Georgia, against the tariff bill.

March 12; the resolution presented yesterday relative to the commencement of the next session of Congress at an earlier day than usual, after being amended so as to fix upon a day for terminating the present session, was agreed to by the Senate. The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

March 15, (Monday); a memorial was this day presented from Georgia, against the tariff bill. The bill to establish a uniform militia throughout the U. S. and to provide for the discipline thereof, was taken up; and after a good deal of discussion on the several sections of the bill, it was ordered to lie on table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 3; the committee of elections made a report relative to the validity of Mr. Forsythe's right to a seat as a member of the house, (he being in Spain when he was elected); the committee's report was in favor of the validity of Mr. Forsythe's election. The house took up the tariff bill; and being engaged an hour or two on the duty on bar iron, adjourned, without coming to any decision.

March 4; a bill was introduced, to "encourage vaccination," and twice read and committed; the house again took up the tariff bill—and after some time spent therein, adjourned—but during the discussion of the bill, a message was received from the President of the U. S. transmitting information as to the number and position of the fortifications of the U. S.

March 5; the house spent the best part of this day in debate on the tariff bill, but adjourned without coming to any decision thereon.

March 6; on motion of Mr. Owen, of Alabama, a resolution was agreed to, directing the committee of ways and means

to inquire into the expediency of refunding to *George Fisher*, a certain sum of money improperly paid by him to the receiver of the public moneys at St. Stephens. A motion made, that the daily hour at which the house meets, should be at 11 o'clock, (the time now is 12) but the motion was ordered to lie on the table. The house again took up the tariff bill; six or eight items of it were this day taken in hand—the proposed duties on some articles were increased, and on others lessened; and the house adjourned, after having made greater progress in the bill than on any former day.

March 8; after numerous petitions were presented, a bill was introduced for the relief of *George Fisher*, which was twice read, and committed. A bill was reported respecting aliens—twice read, and committed. On motion of Mr. Cooke, the committee of ways and means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Auditors, or accounting officers of government, and on motion of the same gentleman, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the employment of any person, except a citizen of the U. S. in any department of government. The tariff bill was again taken up; and after considerable debate, one section of the bill was stricken out—this section of the bill was considered a pretty important one, and great efforts were made to retain it. After some other unimportant business, the house adjourned.

March 9, Mr. Floyd offered a resolution, requesting of the President of the U. S. information relative to the accounts of the general and staff officers of the army; and a resolution was offered, requesting of the President a list of the names of all officers of the army who have been brevetted. A joint resolution was introduced, authorizing the President of the U. S. to procure a portrait of Washington, to be painted by Rembrandt Peale, to be placed in the Capitol. The house then took up the general appropriation bill; several ineffectual attempts were made to amend different items of appropriation; but after a desultory debate, they all failed, and the house adjourned.

March 10; a bill was reported relative to the distribution of arms to the militia.—The house took up the general appropriation bill; and after considerable time spent therein, adjourned.

March 11; a resolution was offered, for the purpose of fixing on a day for the adjournment of Congress, which was ordered to lie on the table, (and on the next day was rejected.) The resolution, previously offered, for changing the hour of meeting of the house from 12 to 11 o'clock, was called up; but before any discussion was had thereon, the hour for going into the orders of the day had arrived—and the appropriation bill was taken up, which occupied the house the remainder of the day.

March 12; a resolution was agreed to, directing the committee of commerce to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light house on Shell-castle Island, in Pamlico Sound, N. C. The general appropriation bill was then taken up, and the house was engaged the whole of the remainder of the day on it.

March 13; the resolution, offered yesterday, in effect to compel the house to sit till four o'clock, was agreed to, ayes 95, noes 89. The speaker laid before the house a report of the commissioners of Navy Hospitals. The house then took up the appropriation bill; and after some progress made therein, adjourned.

March 15, (Monday); a resolution was offered, instituting an inquiry whether the stipulations of the commercial convention between the U. S. and G. Britain, have been contravened by either party; which was ordered to lie on the table. A resolution was offered, (by Mr. Cooke) for the purpose of expediting the receipt of letters addressed to members of Congress; and an amendment thereto made, and accepted by him, to extend the franking privilege of members. The house then took up the appropriation bill, and finally went through with it, which was passed and sent to the Senate. The tariff bill was then again taken into consideration; and after some time spent therein, and some amendments adopted, the house adjourned.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the *Richmond Phoenix*, from a highly respectable gentleman of the State of New York, who is a member of the Legislature of that state, dated

ALBANY, MARCH 9, 1824.

"Should the power of appointing Electors be retained in the Legislature, Mr. Clay will get half the votes of the state; at all events, Mr. Crawford has no chance—he will not get any part of this State. Virginia ought not to hesitate in coming out for Clay, for they ought to be satisfied that Crawford cannot be elected."

"If Mr. Clay is to get one half the votes, who will get the other half? Jackson.....may be."

The Legislature of Maine has adjourned, having passed an act giving to the People of that State the choice of Electors of President, by districts, (two of them to be chosen by the People at large.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

General JACKSON WITH THE LADIES.

At a pretty large collection of Ladies and gentlemen, in the south-western part of Orange county, on last Saturday, after some chatting on the Presidential Question, it was proposed that an election be held, exclusively for the Ladies; and up on the teller-counting out the votes, the following was found to be the result:

For General Jackson, - - - 38
For John Q. Adams, - - - 2
Haw River, March 23, 1824.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: After you severe criticism on my other piece, I am almost afraid to make another attempt; but if I don't, the hon'ble John Long, jun. may think I neglect his address. I must, therefore, return a short answer, and leave it to you to rectify my grammar. But before I go further, I must say, Mr. White, as you are such a nice hand at criticising, why not try yourself on Mr. Long's piece, as well as on mine? for it looks a little awkward, too. Perhaps, thy, it is one of the privileges of honorable members of Congress, to write as much nonsense as they please; while poor awkward hands like myself, must be exposed; or, may be, you have touched and polished him off a little, too. Well, let it be so; I confess that my hand is not so well acquainted with white paper, as with the plough handle.

Now, to come to the point: Some time ago, I was looking over a newspaper, and noticed that Mr. Long had introduced a petition to prevent masters from separating man and wife among their negroes. As this was the first time I ever saw of Mr. Long's making any movement in Congress, it drew my particular notice. At first, the thing appeared well enough; but a few minutes reflection satisfied me that Mr. Long had made a bad beginning; and, for this reason, I wrote the piece against his notion. He has come out and answered me, and tries to excuse himself; but I don't think his excuses are good ones. His first excuse is, that he was requested to do so. Now, Mr. Long, I ask you seriously, is this a sufficient excuse? Is a man, and more than that, is a member of Congress, bound to do a silly thing, because he is requested so to do? Suppose some "respectable source" was to request you to urge Congress to pass a law that no man shall [should] sell his lands, unless he sells [sold] his negroes with it: would you do so? Now I ask if Congress can't as well do this, as to say that a master shall not sell his negro man, unless he also sells, at the same time, and to the same person, the negro woman too? It is the grievous misfortune of the Southern States, that they have slaves; but so long as this is the case, these slaves must be treated as property; and, as such, neither Congress, nor Mr. Long, nor Quaker-meetings, have any right to meddle in the business.

But the next excuse Mr. Long offers, is, that if Congress was [were] to meet the petition, he says it will [would] not interfere with any Southern negroes, nor the constitution. Mr. Long is right, as far as regards my Southern negroes, for I have but a small stock of them.....and what I have, I would not sell, even to a shell-bark quaker. But as to the constitution, I can't say what one he reads, tho' I suspect it is not the one signed by Washington; for that one, I am sure, don't allow Congress, nor Quaker-meetings, to say a man shall not sell his own property.

Mr. Long seems to speak about our Southern negroes, in a style as if he was [were] not from the South. It is likely he may not have the Southern interest much at heart; but he must not forget, that his constituents are Southern people; and that he represents the whites, as well as the negroes.

It would be well enough for Mr. Long, when he offers petitions of this sort, to keep in mind what a noise was made in Congress when he first went there, about the negroes of Missouri; and how the Yankees and Quakers wished to fix that business. I know, Mr. White, that I am not capable of holding a hand against a Congressman in writing, otherwise I might call upon Mr. Long to answer some more of his doings, since the negro petition: that is, I saw his name on the list of the little caucus that was held one night last month. Certainly, Mr. Long was not requested to do this by any Quaker-meeting, or any other "respectable source." I suppose he thinks that we people are not fit to elect a President, and that he would [will] set us right. But as his object was to recommend to his constituents, I hope he will let the rule work both ways, and not get angry again, if one of his constituents, in turn, recommends to him, in future, not to be meddling with negro petitions, and these night-caucuses.

A VOTER.

P. S. Some other writer, before Mr. Long came out, also tried to answer my piece; but he seems to make a poor hand at argument. He tries to excuse Mr. Long, by saying that one Mr. Stanley done [did] the same thing; in this, how-

* O, yes; we have to "touch off" all the "pieces" we get, whether from a clodpole or a congressman.
Ed. Carolinian.

ever, you set him right. But even if this Mr. Stanley had done so, what does that signify? It will not justify the hon. Congressman; and how do we know but this same Mr. Stanley may be some Yankee, or quaker? May be a hickory-quaker.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BEWARE OF QUACKS!

A case lately took place, by quackery, in the vicinity of Lincolnton, which had very nearly proved fatal: a young man by the name of Valentine Hafner, the son of an honest farmer of Lincoln county, had been from his infancy afflicted with Epilepsy. Having tried a great many means in endeavoring to get relieved from the disorder, but without effect, some weeks ago he was advised by one of the fraternity of Quacks, (who resided in an adjoining county) to take nine small leaden shot, for nine mornings in succession; then, after the expiration of seven or eight days, to repeat taking them, as above, for nine mornings more; and again, after the expiration of seven or eight days, to repeat the same for nine mornings: who did so, taking, in the whole, 243 shot! Some time after the first nine mornings on which he took the shot, he felt unwell in his bowels; but was encouraged by some person telling him that any medicine that would cure, must first make him worse before he could get better. However, it finally brought on colica pectonum. After the commencement of this disorder, a considerable time elapsed before application was made for any regular medical aid; but, at length, Doctor Simpson was called in; when, to every appearance, the young man was in the extreme agonies of death—when the hiccough, and every symptom of dissolution, were attendant; but after having suffered the most excruciating torment that could be endured by a human creature, through the great exertion and unwearied attention of Doctor Simpson, and the blessing of divine Providence, he was relieved, and now appears to be fast recovering.

Medical writers have enumerated lead among the most dangerous of mineral poisons; and the celebrated Doctor Thomas, in speaking of them, says, "the chief of the mineral poisons are Arsenic, Oxymuriate of Mercury, and lead." This ought to be now generally known.

It appears now to be high time that the Legislature of North-Carolina should pay some regard to the admonition given them by the late Governor Branch, in one of his messages, and interpose some shield to guard the innocent and unsuspecting citizens against the machinations of Quackery; which not only tend to take away the lives of useful citizens, but likewise to defraud them of their property. The State of North-Carolina has now arrived at that period in improvement and education, not to be behind her sister States; she now requires practitioners of law to be examined by the Judges of the supreme court, before they can be admitted to the bar, and regulates their fees by law. And why not, also, establish a Medical Board, before whom all practitioners of Physic and Surgery should stand an examination, and from whom they should obtain licences before they should be permitted to practice, and by whom their fees should be regulated? Great impositions have been practised upon the ignorant, not only by unskilful practice, but likewise in extravagant charges; which ought to be remedied in some way. To shew the necessity of this, I subjoin a copy of a bill made out by one of the modern sons of Esculapius, who has been practising for a number of years in this county, and who has amassed a considerable property by his practice: and who, when he commenced here, (it is believed) could not spell more than one word in five correctly in his prescriptions; and had never read more of the Latin and Greek languages than what he found on the labels of his master's medical furniture; and without any regular scientific knowledge.

The following is the bill which this doctor (if I may be so permitted to call him), made out against a man who is in extreme poverty—who had received a wound in the belly by one of his neighbors, but which had been sewn up by a man present before sending for the doctor, but in which he made some little alteration on his arrival; and which, amounting to one hundred dollars, was sued for (before a justice of the peace) and recovered of the father of the young man who had inflicted the wound, who had humanely assumed the payment of the doctor's bill. The mileage on the first visit, did not exceed 7 or 8 miles, and the others not more than 9 or 10.....viz:

Mr. J. W. Dr. by assuemet; J. C. Dr. to J. B.	1822:
Oct. 2. Mileage, after night, and sewing up your wounds, and medicine	\$ 40
and dressing - - - - -	10
4. Mileage, visit, and dressing wounds,	10
Ol. olive 4s. ol. Recine 4s. - - - -	1
Adhesive plast. 8s. - - - - -	1
6. Mileage, visit, and dressing wounds,	10
9. do. do. and medicine, - - - -	10
do. do. do. - - - - -	10
Bal. Sulph. 8s. plast. 24s. - - - - -	4
12. Mileage, visit, and dressing wounds,	12
16. Bal. sulph. ol. olive, - - - - -	1

Amount due, \$100

Will the legislature not interfere, and prevent such imposture? An Enemy to Impostors.
Lincolnton, March 20, 1824.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1824.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

We learn from the Raleigh Star, that a meeting of the citizens of the Electoral district composed of the counties of Halifax, Warren, Franklin and Nash, has been held at Warrenton; at which William Drew, Esq. attorney general of this State, was nominated as a candidate on the People's ticket for Elector of President. Before the meeting adjourned, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the brilliant services, tried republican principles, and eminent talents of General ANDREW JACKSON, present him as a proper person for the office of President of the United States; and that this meeting will use their influence in supporting his election to that office.

A new Step in Dancing.—A Providence paper announces the departure from that city of a Mr. Montaes, who professed to be a dancing master. It appears that he opened a dancing school at Providence, was well patronized, received his pay in advance, borrowed about twenty dollars of his scholars, contracted other debts to the amount of 200 dollars, then "slipped his cable," and danced off, to the tune of "over the hills and far away," leaving his scholars to take such "steps" as they thought proper, with regard to the "French leave" he had taken of them; and his musicians to "whistle for their pay." Balt. Pat.

[* Monsieur Montaes not only professed to be a dancing master, but was practically an adept at the business, as the good citizens of our town can fully attest. He came to Salisbury, four or five years since, and opened a dancing school; and, on the faith of his subscription paper, contracted debts to the amount of quadruple the sum subscribed to his school; he did not, however, "dance off" from here, till he had rendered a "valuable consideration" to his patrons—but those who clothed, fed and lodged him, had to put up with the empty satisfaction which "the law" affords, in cases of insolvent and absconding debtors.]

The Senate of New-York has, by a vote of 17 to 14, rejected the bill for giving the election of Electors to the People, which passed the lower house almost unanimously—only five dissenting voices. If any evidence were yet wanting, of the corrupt intrigues of the caucusites at Washington, with the New-York legislature, the conduct of the Senate of that State furnishes it: In the morning of the day on which the final vote on the Electoral law was taken, a resolution was offered, and passed, by a vote of 16 to 15, declaring that "a law ought to pass, restoring to the people the privilege of electing Electors of President and Vice President." No sooner was this decision known out of doors, than the agents of the caucus commenced a most villainous tampering with the members; and behold! in the evening, when the final vote was taken, two Senators (Messrs. Mallory and Wright, to their everlasting infamy we record their names) apostatized, and voted with the enemies of the people. The effect of this will be to retain the appointment of Electors in the Legislature, where the caucusites hope to bribe a sufficient number of members to effect their corrupt schemes. But this is a fatal infatuation in them; for, even if they get the vote of New York, it is a moral impossibility for their candidate to be elected.

Our friend of the Fayetteville Observer, is wrong in placing to the credit of Monsieur Gallatin, twenty-five votes for Vice President, in the Harrisburg convention—he received only ten, and those would not have been given him, had the delegates been elected one month later. We trust the Editor of the Observer will correct this error; for we are afraid, if there is too much consequence given to this "fugitive from the old world," that he may be so elated as to give us a second hand of the same game Monsieur Montaes has been playing off upon us.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer say that the Presidential election has "turned" our "head." Now if Messrs. Gales and Seaton will accept a small amendment to their declaration—only to strike out the word "head," and insert, in lieu of it, *fur*.....we will "concur" with them: for the Presidential election certainly has "turned," or set, our face against the vile intrigues of the radical party, (of which the Intelligencer has become the slavish eulogist;) whose disorganizing and base schemes were not fully developed, until the discussion on the presidential question unmasked them, in all their naked turpitude. And the idles of November next will teach these editors (who have been fattening on treasury pap, till they have grown as insolent as Royal grooms) that three-fourths of the freemen of the nation have "turned" their "heads," or their faces, against the system of caucus dictation established at Washington.

☞ We this week give place to the third speech on Mr. Fisher's anti-caucus Resolutions; and as we think our readers have now formed a pretty good estimate of the arguments, pro and con, on the subject, we shall decline publishing any more of the speeches.....unless some of the others, from their matter and manner, may be particularly worthy of attention.

"Zeta," shall be published next week...
on a second trial, we shall be able to decipher
the latter part of his "crow's tracks," and the
ending proves as acceptable as the beginning.

Next week, we shall publish the address, pre-
pared by a committee of the Harrisburg Con-
vention, to the citizens of the United States, on
the recommendation of Gen. Andrew Jackson
and John C. Calhoun, as President and Vice
President. It is an able and eloquent appeal to
the freedom of this great Republic, in behalf
of the election of those worthy and distinguished
men, to the office of the President and Vice
President. If the enemies of Jackson, after reading this ad-
dress, do not acquiesce in the expediency of
electing him as president, they cannot, we should
suppose, but admit that it has been shown he
deserves the highest honors in the gift of the na-
tion.

MARKETS.
NEW-YORK, MARCH 13.
Cotton.—The same inactivity noticed in our
last prevailed until Thursday, when there was
more inquiry, and a few sales were made at
medium rates, except in one instance in which
a parcel of very superior uplands sold at some-
thing above our highest. On the whole, the
market has a firmer character. Uplands 13 a
14c; Tennessee 12 1/2 a 13 1/2; Louisiana 15 a 17;
Alabama 13 a 14 1/2.

Bagging, Cotton, 22 a 25; Osnaburgs 10 a
12 1/2; Beans, (cask) 57; Bottles porter (groce)
7 70 a 8; Bread, pilot 5 50; do. navy 3 25;
Crackers 6 a 7.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 15.
Cotton.—The market continues depressed—
inter-advices from Europe are anxiously awaited
both by buyers and sellers—and this state of
uncertainty, prevents sales from being effected
to any extent. Most of the sales of Uplands
have been made at 12 1/2 a 13 cents. The finer
descriptions, however, are getting more scarce,
and will command 14 cents.—*Courier.*

From English Papers to the 21st ult.
The Greek loan had been filed in Lon-
don; double the amount was offered.
Captain Cochrane, who had undertaken
the arduous task of a pedestrian tour
through Russia and Siberia, for the pur-
pose of minutely exploring that inhospita-
ble region, and also for ascertaining the
disputed fact of the separation of the Con-
tinent of Asia and America, has, after a
two years survey, decided the question in
the affirmative—there being a continuous
channel between the Continents, though
frequently blocked up with ice during
great part of the winter.

In the Court of Kings Bench, John
Fielder, the proprietor of a gambling
house, was sentenced to pay a fine of 3000l.
to the King, give sureties, himself in
5000l. and two of 2500l. each; also, that
he be confined in his Majesty's gaol of
Newgate one month.

The marriage ring of Luther and the
Nun Catherine Boveren, his wife, is
stated to have been discovered at Darm-
stadt. It was sold by a peasant to a Jew-
eller, and has engraved on it both their
names, as well as the date of the mar-
riage, June 13, 1525.

DIED.
At Thytiara, on the 18th inst. very suddenly,
Hesekiah Cowan, Esq. son of Thomas Cowan,
deceased, who was for many years a ruling El-
der in the Church at Thytiara; and who, at
"the time which tried men's souls," buckled on
the sword in defence of his country's rights, and
served as an officer in her armies. He lived to
rear a family of thirteen children, all of whom,
except the subject of this notice, are now living;
and are, most of them, professors of religion.
The subject of this obituary was in the prime of
life, of gentle and engaging manners, and of a
generous and amiable disposition. He was
greatly loved by his neighbors and acquaintances;
and his premature death is deeply lamented
by his pious and aged mother, and numer-
ous relatives and friends. Surely, "in the midst
of life we are in death." COMMUNICATED.

Fulton Turnpike Road.

IN pursuance of an act of the General As-
sembly of North-Carolina, passed at Raleigh,
the 23d day of December, 1823, authorising
the making a Turnpike Road from Asheville, by the
Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line, and to
charter a company for that purpose. We the
underwritten subscribers, commissioners appointed
by said act, do hereby give public notice,
that books are now open at Asheville, for the
purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in
said Road, which books will be kept in the hands
of Geo. Swain, Esq. where all those who wish
to become stockholders will please apply.

The utility of making this Road, it is pre-
sumed, is so obvious to all, that it is unnecessary
to say any thing on the subject; and as there
can be no doubt that the stock will be the most
advantageous, perhaps, of any in the state, it
is highly presumable it will be speedily taken up.
It will, therefore, be well for those who wish
to become interested, to make a speedy application,
as the books will be closed, and the company
organized, as soon as the amount of fifteen
thousand dollars is subscribed; of which sum,
there is already five thousand taken by the state.

Geo. SWAIN, } Commissioners.
JAMES PATTON, }
SAM'L CHUNN, }

Asheville, March 22, 1824. 4it02

Was committed to the Jail

IN Burke county, N. C. on the 19th of the
present month, a negro man, as a runaway,
who says his name is Jim, that he belongs to
Thomas Pool, of Spartanburg District, S. C. and
that he left his master but a few days before he
was apprehended. He appears to be about 25
years of age, dark complexion, and of a slender
make. The owner is requested to come for-
ward, prove his property, pay charges and take
him away.

JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor.
March 21, 1824. 3it01

Gig, at Public Sale.
WILL be sold, at public sale, at the court-
house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 6th
day of April next, (it being the Tuesday of Row-
an Superior Court), an elegant Gig, with plated
harness, belonging to the estate of Dr. Alexander
Schools, deceased.
SAMUEL M'AFFEE, Executor.
March 27, 1824. 2it0

Salisbury Academy.

Female Education.
THE importance of female education, is a
subject which has been ably discussed and
supported, by the wisest and best writers of the
age. This branch of instruction, the
present Principal of Salisbury Academy has been
much engaged; having, during five years, pre-
sided over the female department of the New-
bern Academy, and witnessed, with much plea-
sure, the powers of female genius. That the
present system of female education is, in many
of our academies, radically defective, very little
observation must evince. To commit a few ele-
mentary principles to memory, for the purpose
of making a figure at an examination, seems to
be a primary object. After young ladies have
completed their course of education, though they
may have astonished the listeners at an examina-
tion, by the readiness of their responses, yet
select for them, promiscuously, a sentence to
parse, or ask them the simplest question in ge-
ography, and they are confounded.

The importance of female education may be
deduced, from the influence women are ac-
knowledge to have over the moral and religi-
ous condition of the world. It is a remark, often
made, that where civil and religious liberty, re-
finement of manners, literary taste, and "pure
and undefiled religion," have prevailed, there
women have maintained their proper standing
in society, and have recognized their impor-
tance in the scale of beings. The converse of
the proposition is equally true, that, where the
female sex have been degraded into the mere
toys or slaves of men, there vice and ignorance,
superstition and tyranny have maintained their
dark dominion. On this subject, one fact speaks
volumes, namely: that, in almost every instance,
where men have been distinguished for early
and eminent piety, and sound and extensive
erudition, they themselves, or their biographers,
have attributed much of both to the strength of
mind, piety and excellence of their mothers.
The names of Edwards, Davis, Dwight, and
Scott, offer themselves as evidences of this fact;
to which we might add "a host of worthies,"
in the old and in the new world. In this view,
how important does female education appear,
not only as the means of widening the sphere of
their own enjoyments, and securing the respect
and esteem of the world, but as a direct and
powerful means of advancing the cause of reli-
gion, literature and morals, by the influence they
maintain over the minds of the young. Of a
young clergyman, in one of the northern cities,
whose early talents and eloquence astonished
and delighted the inhabitants, it was said, that
a governing principle of his brief life was, to be-
come such as he knew his deceased mother
had labored to render him.

To contribute his mite towards promoting
this interesting object, while keeping in view
his other duties, the subscriber offers to the
public the following course of studies and em-
ployments, adopted as the course of female edu-
cation in Salisbury Academy: 1st. In addition
to the ordinary branches of spelling, reading,
and writing, to which all are required to attend,
Arithmetic, with vulgar and decimal fractions.
In teaching this highly important and necessary,
but too much neglected, exercise, the mode
adopted is, not to suffer the pupils to proceed
to a more advanced rule, until they understand,
and can perform with facility, the previous ones;
not to proceed to any compound rule, until they
perfectly understand the four simple cardinal
rules, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and
division. The propriety of this must appear,
when we reflect that, these simple rules, all
the operations in arithmetic, as well as the higher
branches, are performed. To ensure a com-
plete knowledge of the tables, they are required,
every Friday evening, to repeat them; for this
purpose, each pupil is furnished with a small
book, containing the various arithmetical tables.
The great end in teaching this branch, is not to
hurry children on to more advanced rules, before
they fully comprehend the simple ones.—
Arithmetic is made a considerable part of every
day's exercise; and, instead of confining them
to the few examples in any system of arithme-
tic, questions, embracing every variety, are
wrought on their slates, until there is hardly a
possibility of forgetting the mode of operation.

2d. English Grammar. This most impor-
tant of all the objects of female education, as
usually taught, is an evidence, that "a little
learning is a dangerous thing." Unless so ex-
tended as to make the pupils acquainted with its
practical application—to understand the agree-
ment and government of words; by producing
an ill-founded confidence, it leads to worse er-
rors and greater absurdities than it is designed
to correct. To avoid this mistake, agreeably to
the advice of the judicious Murray, parsing is
made a part of their daily exercise, during the
whole period of their education. After com-
mitting the grammar to memory, the pupils
commence with parsing prose and verse, in the
English Reader. They then read and parse, in
succession, Thompson's Seasons, Cowper's Task,
and Milton's Paradise Lost. These they re-
view, going through each several times, accord-
ing to their continuance at school. Difficult
passages are explained; beauties are pointed
out; elliptical sentences supplied; and defini-
tions of words, not in common use, required of
the pupils.

3d. Geography. In prosecuting this study,
the globe and maps are principally used. The
whole world is repeatedly travelled over, and
questions so varied, as best to ensure a know-
ledge of the subject. The object in view, is to
make them well acquainted with the prominent
features of every state and kingdom, to give
them that familiar acquaintance with the natural
and relative situation of places, capes, rivers,
mountains, capes, lakes, seas, straits, &c. which,
by being made the objects of their senses, leaves
an impression not easily eradicated. To this is
added, so much of the outlines of astronomy,
the circles of the globe, and the celestial sphere, as
is essential to the more useful and interesting
problems on the globe. This, also, is a daily
exercise.

4th. History, ancient and modern. Whel-
pley's compendium of History, with questions by
Rev. Mr. Emerson. Particular attention will
be paid to the geography of places. Those who
continue long enough, will be required to attend
to Goldsmith's England, Greece and Rome.
Tyler's elements of History, a more classical
and systematic work, will be used by pupils
more advanced.

5th. Rhetoric. Blair's abridgment, with
questions; attending, more particularly to those

subjects useful in composition, and in acquiring
a knowledge of the philosophy of language.
The figures of speech will be made a subject of
special attention; and in reading and parsing
the English poets, the young ladies will be re-
quired to point out, and to refer to their pro-
per classes, the figures which occur.

6th. Natural Philosophy. In teaching this in-
teresting science, "Conversations on Natural
Philosophy," by the author of the excellent
work, "Conversations on Chemistry," will be
used. The young ladies will previously be
made acquainted with as much of the doctrine
of angles, as is necessary to understand the de-
monstrations; to these they will be required to
attend, in such a manner as fully to comprehend
them. In attending to astronomy, which con-
stitutes a considerable part of the work, they
will be aided by a course of lectures and de-
monstrations, to a knowledge of the elliptical
figure of the planetary orbits, the inclinations of
these orbits to the plane of the Elliptic, with the
phenomena depending on them; such as the
changes of seasons, variation of time, &c. Ex-
perience has shewn, that intelligent females,
when assisted by demonstrations, readily under-
stand the most abstruse principles of this sub-
lime and delightful study—a science, more than
all others, calculated to enlarge their views of
the power, wisdom and goodness of Him, who
"meted out the Heavens with a span, who
weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in
a balance." Well, then, might the poet say:
"An undevout astronomer is mad."

7th. Composition, punctuation, making pens,
manner of addressing concluding, neatly foli-
ing, and directing letters; catechetical and Bib-
lical instruction; and a lecture on moral philo-
sophy, will be attended to weekly. In teaching
moral philosophy, the object will be to give a
brief account of the principal systems, and to
show that the will of God, as revealed in the
Holy Scriptures, must be the foundation of all
moral obligation. To these branches will be
added, when required, chemistry, using as a text
book, Park's chemical catechism. And w's or
Hedge's Logic, with Caldwell's Astronomy.

In presenting this course of studies and em-
ployments, to be pursued in the female depart-
ment of the Academy, the design is not merely
to amuse the public with a pompous display of
words without meaning, in order to obtain their
patronage; but that, after viewing the course
here adopted, which will be faithfully taught to
the extent of the subscriber's abilities, they may
judge for themselves of its utility, and let ac-
cordingly. Those young ladies who have the
good sense to appreciate, and the virtue and in-
dustry to persevere, in this course, will realize
all which is proposed; and no mercenary re-
gard to his own interest, induces a wish to have
any others placed under his care. In addition to
the course exhibited, his unceasing endeavors
will be used to inspire his pupils with a just
sense of the loveliness of virtue and holiness;
the superiority of mental improvement, over
the mere decorations of the person; the advan-
tages of early piety, the odiousness of vice, levity,
angry and revengeful feelings, and rude,
noisy, harsh and passionate expressions. In a
word, though sensible of his limited powers, yet
his aim will be, with well improved and cul-
tivated minds, to lead them to endeavor to unite
that "meek and quiet spirit," that modest, un-
assuming and delicate deportment, which, when
further adorned by unaffected piety, and the
spirit of the Gospel, exhibit the female charac-
ter in much of that original loveliness, when un-
sullied and pure from the hands of its Creator,
it shed a mild and beautiful radiance over the
Paradise of God.

On the first day of April, a new session will
commence in the academy. Terms of tuition
will be: for reading, writing and spelling, 4 dol-
lars; grammar, arithmetic and geography, 5 dol-
lars; all other branches, 6 dollars. Terms in
the male department, as before.

Should the public deem this seminary wor-
thy of its patronage, it will be rendered perma-
nent. If they do not, while the present incum-
ent feels grateful for past favors, and prays for
the continuance of every blessing, he must be
compelled to seek for an asylum. His rate of
tuition, joined with increasing application,
may be more needed.

JONA. O. FREEMAN.
Salisbury, March 24, 1824. 99

Ne Plus Ultra!

I CALL peremptorily on those indebted to
me, to make settlement. I have discovered
patience to be a quality of the mind, that is not
much improved by the exercise thereof. I shall
attend on Wednesday, in Charlotte, until
May 1 hope I shall not be compelled to expose
those who are disposed to profit by Stat-Lim's
Verbum sat.

House and Lot, for Sale.
The lot adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's, the north
corner; for terms, apply to
J. TORRENCE.
March, 1824. 3it01

NEW WHOLESALE

HARD-WARE STORE.

CHARLESTON, S. C. No. 313, King-Street.
SMITH & ROBBINS have just received, and
are now opening, 350 PACKAGES, con-
sisting of a general and choice assortment of
Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware; and have
also, in Store,
Smith tools and Bellows, Steel
Genuine Whittemore cotton and wool Cards
Trace chains
Vices, Anvils, Lead
Patent and Carolina Hoes
American & English mill and cross-cut Saws
German and c. s. hand Saws
Hand and mill Saw files
Rasps, common and patent Curry-combs
German, English and American Seythes
Wire and Hair Sieves
Cut and wrought Nails
Hook, plate and raised Hinges
Swing and toilet Glasses, Brushes,
and every other article in their line, which
they will sell on the most accommodating terms.
Prices, those of New-York and Philadelphia.
Country Merchants are particularly invited to
call.
March 1, 1824. 3it01

Sale! Sale!

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county
of Davidson, will expose to public sale, on
Thursday the 15th of April next, the remainder
of the lots unsold in the Town of Lexington.
Terms of sale, six, twelve and eighteen months;
payment in equal instalments.
JOHN MONROE, } Commissioners.
JOHN CLEMENS, }
DAVID COX, }
March 17, 1824. 3it0

Last Notice!

THE executors of D. Cress, sen. dec'd. for
the second and last time, give notice to all
those indebted to the estate, either by note
or book account, to come forward and make
prompt payment, against the 5th day of May,
otherwise they will be placed in the hands of
the Sheriff for collection.

JOSHUA GAY,
EDW. CRESS,
Executors.
Persons having claims against the estate, will
do us a favor by calling for settlement.
JOSHUA GAY,
EDW. CRESS,
Executors.
March 17, 1824.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John
Murphy, in the mercantile business in Con-
cord, with his consent, and have relinquished all
claims to any part or portion of the profits of
the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98
March 22, 1824. NATH'L. SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership
with William Brown, in the mercantile
business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-
Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*;
where they are opening a fresh assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,
selected with much care, in Philadelphia and
New-York, and bought on the best terms. They
design to continue the business at Concord for
some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the
northern cities annually, to procure supplies,
their assortment will be general; and will be
disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit,
to punctual customers. Their friends and the
public generally, are respectfully invited to call,
examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for
themselves.
JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,
Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large
assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and
country people; to be disposed of unusually low
for cash, or country produce.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the pub-
lic, and his friends, that he has
taken the extensive and elegant estab-
lishment, situated at the north corner of the
Court-House, (late occupied by Mr. James
Huie.) The convenience of this situation for
business, is equal to any in the place. The
House contains a number of private rooms, well
calculated for the accommodation of Travellers
and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not su-
perior, to any in the place, and attended to by
obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and
bar, will be supplied with the best the market
affords; and the regulations of his House, such
as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those
who may think proper to call on him; and he
assures them, that no pains shall be spared to
render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
February 24, 1824. 95

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received
from Philadelphia, an assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Domestic;
Hard-Ware,
which, with the assortment he expects to re-
ceive in a short time, will enable him to sell at
satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully
invited to call, and examine for themselves.
EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business,
heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in
future be conducted by me, at the same place.
Those who favor me with their custom, may de-
pend on having their work done with neatness,
durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his
grateful acknowledgments to his friends
and the public, for the very liberal patronage he
has received in his line of business; and informs
them, that he has procured a number of work-
men from Philadelphia and New-York, which
enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen
in the western part of the state. He also has
a continual supply of materials, of the best qual-
ity and most fashionable patterns. He intends
keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices
for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs,
Chariotees, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Ba-
rouches, Landauls, Caravans, and Mail Stages,
of a superior construction. Repairs done at the
shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders
from a distance thankfully received, and punc-
tually attended to.
J. G. MORSE.
Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

Ran Away.

ON the night of the 18th inst.
a negro woman named *Irena*;
she is tall and slender made, of a
dark complexion, walks a little
stooping; she took with her five
frocks, two homespun, one plain
white, and the other blue striped;
one white spotted muslin, a black
canton crape, a brown figured bombazette; her
hands are very much stained with blue dye. I
expect she will make towards Virginia, as she
was brought from that State. Any person taking
up the said negro, and delivering her to me in
Salisbury, or confining her in any jail, so that I
get her, shall receive a reasonable reward.
WILLIAM HOWARD.
Salisbury, March 20, 1824. 2it99

NOTA BENA.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a
supply of the very best of LEATHER; and as
I shall make it a point to employ first rate work-
men, my friends and the public may depend up-
on getting as good work executed in my shop,
in the line of *Shoemaking*, as ever was done in
the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not
only engage to make as elegant and durable
boots and shoes as any body else, but I further
covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of
their patronage on my shop, to do their work as
CHEAP, and, perhaps, a little cheaper, than my
brother chips. [My head is under my wing this
week—but I'll take it out next!!!!!!]
BENNEZER DICKSON.
March 2, 1824. 93

POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday Evening's Mail.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 17.

North Carolina Bank Notes, 4 to 5 per cent
discount.

A large meeting of the citizens of Orange
county, was held in Hillsboro' on the 18th inst.
to take into consideration the approaching Pres-
idential election. A preamble and resolutions
were adopted, recommending the claims of Gen.
Andrew Jackson. A committee was appointed,
consisting of Major John Taylor and A. D. Mur-
phey, Esq. of Orange county, William M'Kissick,
Esq. of Person county, and Gen. Joseph H.
Bryan, of Granville county—who were request-
ed to correspond with gentlemen in other dis-
tricts favorable to the election of the people's
ticket, in opposition to the caucus. In our next,
the whole of the proceedings shall be inserted.

A meeting of the citizens of Freder-
icksburg, (Virginia) favorable to the elec-
tion of John Q. Adams as President of
the U. S. was held on the 13th inst.;
when Mr. Adams was nominated as
President, and Gen. Jackson as Vice
President. A meeting has been held at
the same place, of persons favorable to
Gen. Jackson's election as President—the
result we have not heard.

South America.—We learn from D. S.
Craig, esq. American Consul at Panama,
who arrived at New York in the schooner
Quito, from Chagres, says the N. Y. Ga-
zette, that just before he left Panama, a
French frigate arrived there from Lima,
and informed that Bolivar was at the head
of an army of 15000 men, and intended
soon to attack the Royalists. Mr. Craig
heard of no battle being fought, the report
therefore by the way of Valparaiso of the
total defeat of the Patriots, must be incor-
rect. We have Panama Gazettes to the
16th of January, which do not furnish any
political news.

Negligence of Post-Masters.—The N.
York Spectator has been sent to a person
at Montgomery court-house, V. for 14
years, which paper was never taken out—
nor was the publisher apprized of the
fact until a new appointment was recently
made in that office.

The editor of the Spectator says he will
go to Virginia and prosecute the post-
master, if he can ascertain whether he is
solvent.

Judge Spencer has at length been elec-
ted mayor of the city of Albany. The
common council had ballotted, perhaps,
two hundred times, before a choice was
effected, there being a tie every time, in
consequence of Mr. Dudley, the old may-
or, voting for himself.

The seat of John Bailey, a member of
the House of Representatives from Mas-
sachusetts, has been vacated, by a vote of
125 to 55; he was a resident of Wash-
ington City at the time of his election.

A meeting of the citizens of Milton, in
this state, has been held; at which it was
resolved to memorialize Congress against
the passage of the tariff bill.

The Washington Republican says "it
is doubtful whether Mr. Crawford will be
a candidate, [for the Presidency]; and it
is more doubtful whether Mr. Gallatin
will. Those who are very well acquaint-
ed with him, say he will not.

Mr. Buckingham, the Editor of the
New England Galaxy and the Boston
Courier, was tried at the Municipal Court
of Boston, on Thursday last, for the third
alleged libel on the Russian Consul, found
guilty on a part of the indictment, and
sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, in
the common gaol, and to pay costs of
prosecution. Franklin Gaz.

It is now more than 30 days since
Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin were nomi-
nated by sixty-two out of two hundred
and sixty-one members of Congress. A
committee was appointed to address these
gentlemen, and ascertain whether they
would accept the nomination. Have this
committee performed that duty? And,
if they have, what answer have they re-
ceived? We again ask, will Mr. Craw-
ford and Mr. Gallatin stand as candidates.
Washington Repub.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

GENERAL JACKSON.

We understand from Colonel Hamilton,
one of the commissioners on Florida land
claims, that among the papers and docu-
ments detained by general Jackson, from
being sent away with governor Coppinger,
there have been found many important
royal decrees, defining the powers and
privileges of the Spanish governors, and
thus enabling the commissioners to com-
pare their grants with their authority. It
is conjectured that the reasonable vigi-
lance and energy of general Jackson, at
that time, will have preserved for the
United States upwards of one million of
acres.

FROM THE (PORTSMOUTH, N. H.) ORACLE.
THE HOPE OF THE WICKED AND JUST.
The hope of the wicked—
A moment shall blast it,
When the breath of Jehovah
In wrath has o'erpast it:
Like the smoke that the winds in their fury are
Lashing,
Or foam on the ocean, when the tempests are
Dashing;
It was—and is not—its triumphs are o'er,
And the place that once knew it, shall know it
No more.
But the hope of the just
Is established for ever,
For God is his trust,
And that trust shall fail—never.
The Heavens at the voice of his thunder may
Shake,
The earth at the flash of his lightning may quake,
But their hope and their trust shall be ever the
Same,
Unfading, unchanging—Jehovah's his name.
DELTA.
Low in the vale, where a streamlet ran,
And under a tree reclined,
A pilgrim measured the wit of a man,
By thinking on womankind.
"Oh! a woman has killing eyes," he cried,
"And a soft bewitching smile,
With a thousand, thousand charms beside,
Our senses to beguile.
Mark every glance that confirms her sway;
Note, too, each dimple's power;
Look on her lips how the young loves play,
Like bees on the honied flower!
How her bosom of sweets: and take
This truth for a constant rule—
Enchanting woman can always make
The wisest man a fool!"
FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.
Crawford is looking up, quoth Jack:
"True, Bill replies....." he's on his back."
ROB. SHORT.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.
"Whipping the Devil around a Stump."
In the county of Northampton, state of Pennsylvania, there is a little retailer of grog (spiruous liquors) who has been fined by the proper authority, for selling by the gill, or half pint, without license.
Now! In order to evade the law, he applies to the tin-merchant who happened to be there, for advice to help him out of the scrape.
The Tin-Merchant, for the price of a week's board, soon taught our retailer what to do—indeed, what is it that a tin-trader can't do?
They put their heads together, and made a tin tube exactly one yard in length, and of the thickness to hold one pint of rum. This they marked off 1-2 yard, 3-4 yard, and half 1-4—just as pedlars of tape and calico have their yard sticks marked off. Now, when a traveller steps in to "wet his whistle," he civilly says, *Mister Land-lord, I'd thank ye for about 1-2 a yard, or 1-4—just according to the length of the "Red Lane".....length of throat.* No sooner said, than done,—the landlord, with solemn step, moves on, and reaches down, from behind his bottles, the tin yard tube and measures out 1-2 a yard, or 1-4, as the case may be, of the wet stuff of the "O! be joyful." The traveller sends it down the red lane, vulgarly called—drinks it, pays down the cash; and travels away. Friend Printer, if this is not "whipping the Devil around a stump," I don't know what is.
N. B. The New-England folks have a saying, that three Philadelphia Lawyers are a match for the very Devil himself, and, that they are able to unravel any knotty point, let it be ever so hard. Now, I would just civilly ask such three Lawyers, whether this man, who sells rum by the yard, instead of by the gill, or half pint as the law says, can be fined or not fined? A 1000 dollar fee will be given.
In conclusion, we will inform, that the business has become so profitable, that the tin-merchant and the tavern keeper have entered into a co-partnership. Indeed! their custom increases so fast, that the firm begin already to hold up their heads, and talk big—talk very strongly of taking out a patent—so that I would advise our wise ones in Congress, to keep a good look out when these sellers of rum, by the yard, come to the City of Washington, for their patent.—Easton, Pa. Feb. 25.

A meeting of the Members of the Legislature of Virginia, favourable to the election of Mr. Clay as President of the United States, was held at Richmond on the 8th inst. The number present is not stated. An Electoral Ticket was agreed upon, and two gentlemen appointed to frame a suitable address to the people of Virginia, which is published in the *Richmond Phoenix*, of the 11th inst.

EDITORIAL ARCANÆ.
No condition in life is without its evils—no station in society free from perplexities. The rich are harrassed with the cares of accumulation and preservation—the poor are disturbed by actual want or prospective misery. Those in authority dread the loss of power—and those in subjection languish with envy. All this, the moralist will inform us, arises from the imperfection of human nature. May be it is so. But of all situations among civilized mortals, not even excepting the school master, or the parish priest, no one deserves so little envy as that of a newspaper editor. He, poor drudge, is supposed to possess neither a will of his own nor the smallest portion of sensibility. His readers, with two or three hundred, or perhaps as many thousand different tastes, expect a constant and uniform application to each of those tastes, of as many multifarious and high-spiced relishes. Ever varying appetite must be duly excited and satisfied. Sentimental misses long for poetry—dandies crave the latest fashions—politicians fatten on battles and revolutions—witworms want anecdotes—censors snap at editorial paragraphs—gossips devour scandal—merchants derive sustenance from ship-news, and hypochondriacs from deaths—old maids and bachelors smack their parchment *abia* over the marriages—weatherwise look out for squalls, and pinchfists and pickpockets for the state of the stocks—and so on, *cum multis aliis—ad infinitum.*
Nantucket Inquirer.

The Anaconda.—The Baltimore Morning Chronicle states, that Dr. Ayres has lately brought home from our African colony, a serpent of the Anaconda species, which frequently grow to so extraordinary a size as to swallow tygers, lions and oxen, whole, after strangling them. The Doctor is said to have seen one of these monsters, the dead body of which was found among the rocks of Messurado, that measured 56 feet long. Sheep and goats belonging to the colony, had been frequently missed, which is attributed to the presence of this unwelcome visitor.

Trade with the African Colony.—We have been frequently asked what are the articles of trade brought from the Colony at Messurado, and have ascertained that they consist principally of Elephants' Teeth, said to be of superior quality—of rice, and also of hides of various animals, generally very small, particularly those of the Ox. There can be little doubt, but that, in the course of a few years, a very extensive and profitable trade will be carried on between this country and that part of Africa settled by emigrants from the United States.
Balt. Morn. Chronicle.

The Moravians.—The distinguished zeal of the *Unitas Fratrum* in propagating the Gospel amongst the Heathen Nations, and especially to the wretched natives of our own Forests, has been long known and duly estimated by the Christian World. We have lately learned, that the Females of this benevolent Society at Salem, in this State, about two years ago, formed themselves into a Society, for extending the blessings of the Gospel to the coloured population in that part of the country. For this purpose, a Meeting-House was built, in which Religious Service is performed once a fortnight by the Rev. Abraham Steiner, a venerable Minister of the Moravian Church. The fruits of these exertions, are, at present, we understand, a regular and orderly Church of from 50 to 80 members, among whom are 3 communicants and 10 baptized adults. So that the pious work of these benevolent females will, in time, no doubt be rewarded.—*Raleigh Register.*

From the New-York Patriot.
In the debate which recently took place in the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the bill for taxing bachelors, the epithet of "wretched beings" was applied by some of the married gentlemen; when a sturdy old bachelor said he scorned the epithet, and "would rather have a pair of feather breeches forced upon him, and be set to hatching eggs, than to be married as some men were married." Mr. Wise thought bachelors pretty well taxed already; he read a section of the tax law, showing that cows, hogs, horses, single freemen without occupation, geese and geldings, were enumerated as taxables.

THE CAUCUS.....again!
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Charleston Mercury*, dated Washington, Feb. 20, 1824.
"The following table will show the remarkable fact, that at the late Crawford Caucus, there were only 8 members of the house of representatives present from 20 states."

	Senators.	Representatives.	
	PRESENT.	None.	ABSENT.
Maine,	2	None	7
N. Hampshire,	None	do.	8
Massachusetts,	do.	do.	15
Vermont,	do.	do.	7
New Jersey,	1	do.	6
Delaware,	None	do.	3
Ohio,	1	do.	15
Indiana,	1	do.	4
Illinois,	1	do.	14
Kentucky,	None	do.	11
Tennessee,	do.	do.	5
Missouri,	do.	do.	3
Alabama,	do.	do.	3
Mississippi,	do.	do.	3
15 States without a single Representative.			
Rhode-Island,	None	1	3
Connecticut,	1	3	5
Pennsylvania,	1	2	25
Maryland,	2	1	8
S. Carolina,	None	2	9
20 States had eight Representatives.			
New-York,	1	15	20
Virginia,	1	14	9
N. Carolina,	None	9	6
Georgia,	2	5	1
Total,	14	52	129
Senators, 14			
24 States. Total present,	66		
In favor of the Caucus,		55	
Didnot Ball and Tatnall, (Proxies)			129
Majority against the Caucus, or who were absent from the Caucus,			127

"By this statement which you may depend on as accurate in all its parts, it is manifest that there were fifteen states which had not a single member of the House of Representatives present. There were twenty states which, taken together, had only eight Representatives present. There were three states, viz. Virginia, North-Carolina and New-York, who had a majority of the whole Caucus. And I will add, there were at least eighteen of the members of the Caucus, who voted for Mr. Crawford in opposition to the known wishes of the states they represent. I will mention as an example, the members from Maine, New-Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, South-Carolina and Pennsylvania.
"The vote given to Gen. Jackson in the Caucus, is claimed by Mr. Markley, of Pennsylvania; the two votes given for Mr. Adams by two of the members from New-York, Messrs. Tyson and Frost; and the vote for Mr. Macon, by Arthur Smith, of Virginia. All the rest of the members present, must therefore have voted for Mr. Crawford. It will be for the people to say what weight is due to such a meeting as this—one thing is certain, it is unexampled."

NEWSPAPERS.
It has been ascertained by the Postmaster General, that there are 599 newspapers published in the United States, viz:

Maine	12	In Georgia	14
N. Hampshire	11	Ohio	48
Massachusetts	35	Indiana	12
Rhode Island	9	Illinois	5
Connecticut	23	Missouri	6
Vermont	8	Kentucky	18
New-York	137	Tennessee	15
New-Jersey	18	Mississippi	7
Pennsylvania	110	Alabama	10
Delaware	4	Louisiana	8
Maryland	22	Michigan	1
Virginia	35	Dist. Columbia	8
N. Carolina	12		
S. Carolina	12	Total	599

This number is ascertained, with the town or village in which each paper is published. There are probably a few scattering papers not yet reported to the Department.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.
Young Napoleon is not permitted to accompany his imperial mother to her palace at Parma; his residence is fixed at Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, where, previously to his entering that capital, Buonaparte first saw the portrait of Maria Louisa.

Laws of North-Carolina.
An Act authorizing certain limitations of Slaves by deed or writing.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every limitation, by deed or writing, of a slave or slaves, hereafter made, which limitation is contained in a last will or testament be good and effectual as an executory devise or bequest, shall be, and is hereby declared to be a good and effectual limitation in remainder of such slave or slaves.
II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any limitation made or reserved to the grantor, vendor or donor, in any such deed or writing of a slave or slaves, shall be good and effectual in law: Provided, such limitation, had it been made to another person, would be good and effectual, according to the first section of this act.
III. Be it further enacted, That all

such deeds or writings shall be witnessed, proved and registered, as other written conveyances of slaves are or may be by law required to be witnessed, proved and registered.

An Act to authorize the payment of money to Clerks of Courts of Record, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Defendant or Defendants against whom any final judgment or decree for the payment of money shall or may be rendered or made, by any Court of record in this State, to pay the whole or any part of the judgment or decree to the Clerk of the Court in which said judgment or decree shall or may be rendered or made, at any time after the rendering of such judgment, or the making of such decree, although no execution shall or may have issued to enforce the payment of such judgment or decree; and such payment of money shall be as good and available to the party making the same, as if made to the Sheriff or other legal officer, under and by virtue of an execution issued on such judgment or decree.

II. And be it further enacted, That the Clerks of Courts of record to whom any money shall or may be paid to satisfy in whole or in part, any final judgment or decree, shall pay the same to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, under the same rules and penalties as if the same had been paid into his office, under and by virtue of an execution issued on such final judgment or decree.

An Act concerning the public land in the county of Haywood.

Be it enacted, &c. That the erecting a building or buildings on the public lands in the county of Haywood, reserved by the commissioners, under an act of Assembly passed in the year 1819, Chapter 997, and the cutting or removing timber from, or cultivating the said land, shall be, and they are hereby made indictable offences, in the Inferior and Superior Courts of said county, and punishable by fine at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction takes place.

II. Be it further enacted, That whenever any person or persons shall be in possession of any part of said land, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Haywood county, and he is hereby requested, to give notice in writing to such person or persons, commanding them to depart therefrom forthwith; and if such person or persons in possession, upon being so notified, shall not, within two weeks after the time of notice, remove therefrom, the Sheriff is hereby empowered and required to remove him, her or them, immediately; and, if it shall be necessary, to summon his posse comitatus to aid and assist him in so doing.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of Haywood county, to give this act in charge to the Grand Jury, at each and every term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county.

An Act to appoint Commissioners to view and lay out a Road from Salisbury to Beattie's Ford, on the Catawba.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Alexander Torrence and Hugh Brawly, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to view and lay off a public road from Salisbury to Beattie's Ford, on the Catawba river, on the best ground the intervening country will afford; and the said Commissioners shall certify two fair plans of the road so laid off and marked by them, and file one in each of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Rowan and Iredell counties, and when thus certified and filed, the said Courts shall appoint overseers on said road in their respective counties, and it shall be opened and kept up as other public roads.

II. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall each receive two dollars per day during the time they are employed in laying out said road, which shall be paid them by the County Trustee of their respective counties.

An Act for the relief of Female Debtors.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, no female whatever shall be imprisoned for debt; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Morganton Female Academy.
THIS Institution will continue the current year under the management of the Rev. Chauncey Eddy, Mrs. Eddy, and Miss Parkman, the same as the last year.
The discipline and course of studies are the same as those adopted in the most approved seminaries of New England and New-York.
The first quarter of the present year has already commenced, but admission can be obtained at any time, and the bills will be made out from the time of admission.
As the object of the institution is the intellectual, and religious improvement of the young Ladies, the instructors feel themselves bound to exercise an attentive guardianship, and degrading amusements, and to direct their attention to such things as are calculated to refine the manners, enlarge the mind and improve the heart.
Good boarding can be obtained, either at the Academy, with the instructors, or in the immediate vicinity, at the rate of eighty dollars per year.
Terms, \$6 25 per quarter; or \$5, when instruction in Painting is not required; payable at the end of each quarter.
Morganton, Feb. 21, 1824. 499

House of Entertainment.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of the court-house; where, with unfeigned attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year.
JAMES H. CLARK.
N. B. He has also received, a large and elegant assortment of new GODDS.
Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
COURT of Equity.....Samuel Roach, vs. Hugh McDowell, James Moore, Andrew Heron, and others. In this case, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that unless James Moore and Andrew Heron, two of the defendants in this case, appear at the next Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Mecklenburg on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and answer the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.
Price adv. \$2. D. R. DUNLAP, c. c. z.

State of North-Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw vs. John S. McCurdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: M. HUNT, c. c. c.
Price adv. \$4. P04

State of North-Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
COURT Court, January term, 1824: Josiah Alexander and Robert Erwin, executors of William Beattie, to the use of John M. Thomas, vs. William Brittain and Margaret Beattie, executor and executrix of Walter Beattie. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the personal estate of the testator in the hands of his executor and executrix, is insufficient to satisfy the judgment in this case: ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three weeks, giving notice to William Hall and Matilda his wife, David K. Beattie, Walter L. Beattie, and Jane Beattie, heirs at law of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd.; (who are not inhabitants of this State) to appear at a county court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then there to shew cause, if any they may have, why execution should not issue against the real estate of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd. to satisfy the judgment in this case.
Test, JOHN MILLER, c. c. c.
Price adv. \$1 75. it'0

State of North-Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, full term, 1823..... Josiah Alexander and Robert Erwin, executors of William Beattie, vs. William Brittain and Margaret Beattie, executor and executrix of Walter Beattie, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that there is not personal estate to satisfy the judgment obtained in this case, and that William Hall and Matilda his wife, David K. Beattie, Walter L. Beattie, and Jane Beattie, heirs at law of the said Walter Beattie, reside without the limits of this State: it is ordered, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said heirs to appear at a Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then there to shew cause, if any they may have, why execution should not issue against the real estate of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd. to satisfy this judgment.
Test, ROBERT HENRY, CLK.
Price adv. \$1 75. it'0

State of North-Carolina, WILKES COUNTY.
SUPERIOR Court in Equity. Waugh and Finley, vs. Charles P. Gordon, Zachariah H. Gordon, James H. Gordon, George W. Gordon, Thomas T. Nappier and Rebecca his wife, John Brown and Mary his wife, and Sarah Gordon; Original bill, and bill of injunction. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are the inhabitants of another state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex parte.
O. BARRETT, c. c. z.
Price adv. \$2. it'03

Writing Paper,
FOR sale at this office, by the ream: foolscap at three dollars, and pot at two dollars and fifty cents, per ream.